Mr. Bortand explained that this additional Mr. Weller presented several petitions from Mr. Weller presented several petitions from merchants and others in California praying a restora-tion of the law allowing the receipt of tagots and bars in the payment of duties at Custom Houses. Mr. Gwis entered into a long explanation of

his course upon this subject, and upon the Legislature out of which these complaints of the petitioners have grown, and justified his conduct, as tending most to the benefit of California.

The petitions were then referred.

The following bills—there being no objection—were taken up, read, explained and passed, the number of Senators in attendance at no time exceed-

ber of Senators in attendance at no ing 26.

The House bill providing for the construction of certain Military Roads in Oregon.

For the relief of Col. Osborne Cross, who was robbed of certain Government funds in his possession.

For the relief of Hodges, Landsdale and Johnson, owners of tobacco in Maryland destroyed by the British during the last war.

To compensate Lieut-Col. Dumont for a horse lost in Mexico.

The joint resolution for the relief of the estate of J.
Battle, late a mail contractor in Florida.
The bill for the relief of Jeffreys and Smith, of Texas,

Isil Contractors.
The bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Co.
of Georgetown, D.C.
For the relief of Edwin Lord and Francis Bacon, of

For the relief of Edwin Lord and Francis Bacon, of New York.

The joint resolution to confer additional powers and duties on the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The House bill to extend the provisions of the Act approved the 3d of March, 1847, and the Act of March 26, 1849, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi in relation to the 5 per cent fund and school reservations.

Mr. Wade moved to take up a bill.

Mr. Dz Saussure moved an adjournment.

ost—Yeas 9, Nays 10. No quorum.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Clerk was about to read the Journal,

when Mr. Richardson interpress, saying this could not be done, as there was not a quorum present. The Speaker counted the House and ascertained that only 92 members were present. The rule was read, to the effect that the Journal shall be read on

Sie appearance of a quorum.
On motion of Mr. Richardson, there was a

call of the House, and 129 members answered to their names. The Speaker ordered the doors to be closed to hear excuses from absentees.

Mr. Stephens moved all further proceedings

in the call be dispensed with as a good many members are absent at their homes.

The motion was agreed to, the doors opened, d the journal of vesterday read. Hon. Francis B. Fay, of Mass., elected in

place of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., deceased, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Whitz (Ky.) asked leave to submit a

resolution that Congress stand adjourned till the first Monday in February next. Objection was made.

Mr. Stably offered a resolution that the Reporters of the House be directed hereafter not to report in The Daily Globe, as part of the proceedings of the House, speeches not made in the House, without the leave of the House. He said it appeared from The Daily Globe of yesterday that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Smart) had offered a resolution relative to the seizure and confiscation by the Spanish Government of the bark Georgians and the brig Susan Lond, and after this the report went on to state that Mr. Smart made the speech appended, which occupies four columns of that paper, and the report adds, the question was taken and the resolution adopted. New not one word of that speech was uttered on the floor, and he mentioned this in no spirit of personal unkindness. There was no chance, therefore, under these circumstances to reply to the gentleman. The Administration, of whose manner of conducting our foreign relatiobs we should be proud, was now going out of power, and it was improper to attack it in this way without a chance for its defense.

Mr. Smart, by unanimous consent made a

now going out of power, and it was improper to attack it in this way without a chance for its defease.

Mr. SMART, by unanimous consent made a statement to the effect that on the day he submitted the Resolution in relation to the seizure and confiscation of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, which belonged to his section of the country, he had great difficulty to get it in. After it was offered he went on to make a statement, but was interrupted, he thought by the gentleman from North Carelina himself. He then did what was customary in the House during the whole of this Congress. He stated that he would send his remarks to the reporters, and did so. He had to say this thing has been done more than fifty times during this Congress. He would say to the gentleman and those with whom the gentleman acts, that he was willing, able and ready to defend what he said in this House, either verbally or in writing. He felt himself abundantly able to take care of thmself. This he avoved as a man. This administration has been grossly remiss in not taking care of the property of his constituents. The Spanish Government seized these two vessels without the shadow of authority, and appropriated them to its use two years age. And to this time not one cent of indemnification has been obtained for his constituents. What is the Government for, but to take care of the rights and protect every citizen, however hundle. He repeated he sent the speech to be published because thore was no opportunity to deliver it in the House, and place the facts before the people. You may say what you will about the Spanish Government, there is not a solitary case of grosser outrage to be found elsewhere. The yeasels sailed from New-Orleans to Chagres.

Mr. Hunter called the gentleman to order, on the ground of irrelevancy, smid cries of "Go en, Go on."

on the ground of irrelevancy, amid cries of "Go on,

Mr. SMART-I appeal to the gentleman to Mr. Hunter—I am willing for explanations, but not to travel away from the subject before the

Renewed cries of "Go on." Mr. Smart then detailed the circumstances attending the seizure of the vessels by the Spanish authorities at the Island of Contoy, the trial and conviction of the captain and crews at Havana, and their being sent to Spain. The Government, instead of demanding the release of these chizens, waited until they were pardoned. These vessels should have been captured by the United States authorities, and this is the sentiment of the American people. These vessels were worth \$50,000, and up to the time of their seizure had never been in Spanish waters. He asked whether the Spanish Government can seize, try and punish men without its jurisdiction. These vessels committed no oftense against Spanish laws, nor were they pirates. If he could, he would authorize this government to make reprisals in behalf of the citizens who have suffered, and he thought it the duty of the Government to take up the subject. Protect all, whether rich or poor, is the true principle of Government.

Mr. STANLY said he was sorry the gentleman was so much excited by a matter of this kind. He (Stanly) was not discussing the propriety of this Administration relating to those vossels, the Georgiana and Susan Loud, obout which the gentleman made a loud noise. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smart interrupted, by saying he had only the state of the standard and superstandard the standard stand

one what others had under similar circumstances.

Mr. STANLY resumed, saying the gentleman

had talked about filbustiering and lashed himself into excitement, but this should not throw him off his guard. He wanted the abuse spoken of corrected. The gentleman was altogether mistaken. He (Stanly) stated in the outset that the abuse ought to be corrected and he

Mr. Smart here named several instances where members had published speeches they had not

Mr. STANLY resumed: A habit has been in-Mr. Stanly resumed: A habit has been indulged for some years past for gentlemen who had not an
opportunity to make a speech to say they would file one:
wishing it put into The Congressional Globe, they would
sak leave to do so, and this was granted as a matter of
ceurse. The resolution which he had offered forbids the
reporters from putting into The Daily Globe speeches
not made on this foor. When gentlemen choose to
make speeches for their constituents, and read them
—which is a bad habit—they are put in the Appendix to
The Globe. The gentleman from Maine said he (Stanly)
interrupted him after he started to make his speech.
He is mistaken. As well as he (Stanly) could recollect, the
gentleman made no effort. The gentleman from Tonessee (Mr. Harris) objected. The gentleman from
Maine did not even say, head and tailup, "Mr. Spsaker,"
Mr. SMART (Mr. Stanly giving way) said he
did not attempt to make a statement; the confusion was
great in the ball, and some gentleman objected. He
was therefore obliged to say he would hand his remarks
to the reporter.

Mr. STANLY-Did you ask for leave to file

Mr. SMART-I did not.

Mr. SMART—I did not.

Mr. STANLY said the speech made by the gentleman was similar to the one he published yesterday. The first was a dilution of the latter. He then briefly reviewed the speech and defended the Administration. He (Stanly) supposed the Maine Legislature was in seasion, or some election was coming on, and the gentleman wishes to show how he stands up for his rights and their rights. He hoped the gentleman would come to the Georgiana and Susan Loud case, but (Stanly) did not think it fair to sit still when the administration was assailed, when not a word of the speech mass made in the hell. Mr. Fillmore's Administration is going out of power, and the man who now sustains it cannot be suspected of "Creeking the pregnant hinges of the knee.

That thrift may follow fawning."

The cutgoing Administration is in its last gasp. The Whig party was as badly beaten as any party on earth, but notwithstanding, its members would cherish the but notwithstanding, its members and party on earth, but he dealer and the party which triumped in 1852. He (Stanly) would not attempt, but leave somebody else to meet the Golich who had appeared on this occasion, ready and

willing, and ably prepared to defend what he had writ ten or said orally. In conclusion, he repeated, he did not think it fair to send a speech to the reporters, when not a word of it was spoken in the House. It was too smart. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON said this practice of print-ing speeches not delivered in the House had been in-

Mr. Richardson said this practice of printing speeches not delivered in the House had been included for several years, and now for the first time had been brought to the attention of the House. He thought it was a good way to save time and money.

Mr. Brown (Miss.) said that last session both he and his colleague (Mr. Freeman) had filed and published speeches not delivered here, because they relate to State politics and were uninteresting to the House.

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) did not think it proper for the House to adopt Stanly's resolution. Great em-

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) did not think it proper for the House to adopt Stanly's resolution. Great embarrasament would result from it. To have correct and impartial reports, it was somewhat difficult. He believed the only instance in which reporters were recognized as such, except here, was in the French Assembly in 1793 or 1794. They set about to have correct reports of what was said by every member in debate, without allowing members to correct their speeches. They had tan reporters. One took the first sentence, another the second, and so on. Even this failed. There was complaint of partiality. He had no doubt, justly. He did not see any better way than to allow members the privilege of correcting their speeches.

Mr. Stanly said he had no objections to that.

Mr. Stephens thought there should be no

Mr. STEPHENS thought there should be no

Mr. STANLY-That is all I want Mr. STEPHENS-Withdraw the resolution, and

let the reporters take the suggestion.

Mr. Syanly objected, saying the course proposed was equivalent to the House discountenancing the

nggestion. Mr. Stephens remarked, as the resolution stood he should vote against it.
Mr. Freeman (Miss.) wished to offer an

amendment that hereafter the rules of the House shall not be so constructed as to admit of the discussion of political or other matters that are not legitimately before the House.

The SPEAKER declared this out of order. The Speaker declared this out of order.

Mr. Freeman appealed from the decision, and argued the relevancy of his proposition. In the course of his remarks, he said the country was crying out everywhere against Congress squandering the people's money and time, and this very hall was becoming a byeword and reproach.

Mr. Stanly amended his proposition by additionally appeared to the constant of the control of

ing the words, "Provided nothing therein shall be con-structed to prevent any gentleman from correcting or wising the reporter's notes."
Mr. Jones (Tenn.) supported Mr. Stanly's

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) supported Mr. Stanly's resolution, and Mr. Freeman withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Ewing thought the resolution would have a good effect. It would be by far the best method to aboush everything is said of sufficient importance, it would be published in the papers: if not, any gentleman wishing to put himself right could publish his speech at fifty cents for one hundred copies. The idea of a man publishing a speech which was not made on this floor, was certainly an abuse and falsehood. He did not censure the gentleman from Maine, who had conformed to the custom of the Houes. It was, however, the most allent speech he had ever seen, not heard. [Laughter.] It ought certainly to have been stated under what circumstances it was published. To take a common sones view, such things are not to enlighten the public. The object a simply—

[Here a voice interrupted, saving, "Bun-

Mr. Ewing resumed. Aye, that's it-a whole Mr. Ewing resumed. Aye, that's it—a whole volume in a word. [Laughter.] It is unjust and unfair. Our friends from the north have no trouble to write as have gentlemen from other sections. [Laughter.] I have seen a seven hour speech published professedly under the one hour rule. An hour is long enough to speak, and too long for a person to write. [Laughter.] If our constituents knew of this they would complain, but, poor fellows, they don't know it. I hope after this discussion they will be made aware of it. [Much merriment.]

Mr. Dean moved the previous question.

Mr. Chandler wanted to explain. [Objections were made.] Well, said he, if you wont allow me to explain, permit me to write out. ["Agreed, agreed," and laughter.]

Mr. Sweeters p. moved to lay the whole sub-

Mr. Sweetser moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Motion rejected: Yeas, 43; Nays, 93. Mr. Stanly's resolution was then adopted. The House then attemped some other busi-ness, but finding itself without a quoram, adjourned.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

The Prometheus arrived at 6 o'clock last night from San Juan, having left there at 10 P. M. on the 20th, with the passengers of the Independence. The latter ship left San Francisco on the 2d, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 17th, after a rough

The Transit Route across the Isthmus of Nicaragua is in excellent condition for traveling, enabling passengers to cross from the Pacific ocean to the Lake in the short space of two hours. The new steamer Onutepe, for the Lake, steamed over the Castello rapids most suecessfully in seventeen minutes, and arrived at her station in perfect order.

Very healthy on the Isthmus, and no rain. Sailed from San Juan : Am. bark Mopagne, Capt. Lane, on the 17th for New-York; Am. brig Townsend Jones, Capt. Dayton, for New Orleans. Steamer Pampero, Capt. Crosson, left on

The following persons came passengers in

The following persons came passengers in the Prometheus:

J. H. Adams, Chas. Coleman, Geo. Patter, A. H. Fisag, T. Murphy, K. Woolerton, D. C. Jones and lady, W. H. Glover, J. P. Nash, A. Deng, J. D. Vandeart, T. Freston, Jas. Freeton, T. Doug, T. Murphy, E. Giaves, J. Sautiderson, L. C. Ward, V. D. Mosaly, R. Oliver, H. Lindeman and hady, Jina Jonkeiey, J. Deamond, Capt Dowd, W. Allier, R. McIntoh, W. W. Hamack, Mr. Johnson, C. R. Lindewy, C. Reard, J. L. Tarr, B. Tyrrell, G. A. Tyrrell, W. K. Yater, J. Hollers, W. M. Lindeman, G. Willer, R. W. Eller, R. W. Erles, T. Early, R. H. Wharton, C. D. Money, W. M. Grove, R. W. Files, T. Early, R. H. Wharton, C. D. Money, W. W. Roberts, J. R. Juinferro, A. W. Pence, J. P. Smith, R. F. Smith, R. Chegare, G. H. Ives, J. Clandsiey, E. Jackson, R. Hamlwright, Jaber Morris, Thus, Sect. J. C. Crafts, C. Fietcher, G. Smith, L. Allard, K. L. Dowing, M. C. Miller, James Campbell, J. E. Engan, Capt. Abbott, J. W. Jones, Mr. Finna, Mr. H. Kensonay, Mr. Faulk, N. Harris, D. J. Stoar, H. W. Smith, W. McWilliama, N. F. Higgan, Thomas Keiley, J. Emerson, Luke Clarke, W. W. Nicholk, C. C. Renedict, C. Weller, D. D. Smith, Jos. Clarke, F. C. Jet W. Marren, J. E. Alden, F. Whater, J. R. Hander, J. A. Hander, J. M. S. Clarke, F. C. Jet W. Marren, J. E. Aden, F. White, Geo. Dodge, D. C. Gliman, Capt. J. Whatten, J. R. Aden, F. White, Geo. Dodge, D. C. Gliman, Capt. J. Owen, Erysson, A. Espeak, W. B. Edson, J. A. Bakhwin, Joseph Glass, S. D. Condee, George Ortuit, D. Hancy, J. Christy, Joseph Glass, S. D. Condee, George Ortuit, D. Hancy, J. Christy, J. M. R. Golder, M. P. Landers, M. Hollow, T. M. Hull, J. V. Hirale, Mr. Appenk, W. H. Bester, S. D. Ryder, W. Thuler, Mr. Fard, and John the scerage.

Treasury and Army Appointments. cointments by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1852, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the liess of passengers on board of resels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes."

INSPECTORS OF HULLS OF STEAMBOATS.

JOSEPH V. Dyer, Portland, Me. \$300
Luke Hall, Boston. \$300
Luke Hall, Boston. \$300
Luke Hall, Boston. \$300
H. F. Toulmin, Mobile, Als. 1,000
Thomas Haram, New Orleans, La.2,000
Hearly Singleton, St. Louis, Mo. 1,500
E. D. Farasworth, Nashville, Tenn. 400
Joseph Swager, Louisville, Ky. 1,200
James Atkinson, Pittsburgh, Penn.1,500
Wm. Gooding, Detroit, Mich. \$00
INSPECTERS OF STEAMBOAT BOILERS.
John Sparrow, Portland.

INSPECTORS OF STRANBOAT BOILERS.

John Sparrow, Portland.
Increase S. Hill, Boston.
John Cumberland, Mobile.
B. S. Brewster, New-Orleans.
Morgan L. Parry, Galveston.
James H. McCord, St. Louis.
John Wilson, Nashville.
Reuben Dawson, Louisville.
Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh.
Charles Kellogg, Detroit.
The selaries of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers are

fixed by the law, and both class of inspectors receive the same compensation. Appointments of officers un-der the Act are yet to be made at New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Wheeling, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland,

Tork, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Wheeling, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Eufhlo, Oswego, Burlington and San Francisco. Appointments and promotions in the Navy, by the President, by and with the adeice and consent of the Sanate of the United States, Dec. 21, 1832.

Root, G. Robb, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 2M November, 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander William Pearson.

John Calhoun, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 4th November, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Commander George P. Upshur.

John C. Beaumont, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th August, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. John H. Little.

Cherles H. R. Caldwell, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 4th of September, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Robt. G. Robb.

Wh. B. Fazgerald, to be a Lieutenant in Navy, from 2d November, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Robt. G. Robb.

Wh. B. Fazgerald, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 4th Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Robt. G. Robb.

Jas. M. Duncan, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 24d Dec., 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. W. Mesde.

Lardner Gibben, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 25d April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. W. Mesde.

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John P. Bankhead, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 25d April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Wilmer Shiehis.

J. W. A. Nicholsen, t

from the 24th April, 1872, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Edmund F. Shubrick.

James K. Harwood, of Maryland, to be Purser in the Navy from the 24th Nov., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Purser William A. Christian.

W. Brenton Boggs, of New-York, to be a Purser in the Navy from the 28th of Nov., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Purser William A. Bloodgood.

Lewis E. Simonds, to be a Captain in the Navy from Lewis E. Simonds, to be a Captain in the Navy from

good.

Lewis E. Simonds, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 6th April, 1851, to fill a vacasety occasioned by the death of Capt. Alexander S. Wadaworth.

Harrison H. Cooke, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 22d April, 1851, to fill a vacanety occasioned by the death of Capt. Semuel Barron.

William J. McCluney, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 13th Oct, 1851, to fill a vacanety occasioned by the death of Capt. Lewis Warrington.

Lloyd B. Newell, to be Commander in the Navy from the 6th April, 1851, to fill a vacanety occasioned by the promotion of Commander Simons.

William S. Ogden, to be Commander in the Navy from the 22d April, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the promotion of Commander Harrison H. Cooke.

Frederick A. Neville, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 15th July, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the death of Commander Thomas J. Leib.

Charles C. Turner, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 20th July, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the death of Commander James D. Knight.

John Manning, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 13th October, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the promotion of Commander W. J. McCluney.

James L. Lardner, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 21st November, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the 25th March, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the 25th March, 1851, to fill vacanety occasioned by the demission of Lieutennat E. C. Ward.

Thomas G. Corbin to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th June, 1852, to fill vacanety occasioned by the resignation of Lieutennat E. C. Ward.

Thomas G. Corbin to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th June, 1852, to fill vacanety occasioned by the resignation of Lieutennat E. C. Ward.

Thomas G. Corbin to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th June, 1852, to fill vacanety occasioned by the death of Lieut. Nathaniel W. Duke.

John Manthews to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th July, 1852, to fill vacanety occasioned by the death of Lieut. Nathaniel W. Duke.

the 9th July, 1852, to 5ll vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Nathaniel W. Duke.

John Matthews to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th July, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Samuel J. Shipley.

William B. Sinclair to be a Surgeon in the Navy from the 21st June, 1852, to fill vacancy occasion by the death of Surgeon John S. Wiley.

William S. Nichol, of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, occasioned by the promotion of Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Sinclair.

John C. Coleman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant Surgeon O. J. Wister.

Samuel Jackson, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from 2d Scpt. 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon D. C. McLeod.

Samuel Jackson, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from 2d Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon D. C. McLeod.

James Jeffray Brownlee, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from the 19th Oct., 1852, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Surgeon A. J. Bowie.

Stephen A. McCreery, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from the 22d Nov., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery.

J. Fage Hopkins, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 2d Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel Jackson.

Richard H. Cowman, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 17th Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson.

John M. B. Clüz to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Lloyd B. Newell.

John D. Read to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Robert Townsond.

Courtland Benham to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. James S. Ridgely.

John F. Abbott to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 22d April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut William S. Ogden.

George H. Cooper to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th May, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. James Blair.

Bayse N. Westcott to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th May, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. James Blair.

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from the 8th May, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut James Blair.

Bayse N. Westcott to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th June, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the dismission of Lieut. Charles G. Hunter.

William Winder Politok, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th July, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Frederick A. Neville.

J. Frederick Stenson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 29th August 1851, to fill the vacance occasioned to the promotion of Lieut.

ville.

J Frederick Stenson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 29th August, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut Charles C. Barton.

Andrew Bryson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th August, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Charles C. Turner.

John Downs, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th August, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Wilson R. McKinney.

Charles M. Morris, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th Oct., 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut John Manning.

Andrew J. Drake, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th Oct., 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. William S. Drayton.

James H. Spotts, to be a Lleut, in the Navy from the 21st Nov., 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. James I. Lardner.

William E. Wysham, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from the 24th Sept. 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant Surgeon William F. Carrington.

Personal Paragraphs.

Prof. J. W. S. Howes has just concluded a course of highly instructive and eloquent Lectures on The Poets, with Illustrative Readings. His " Macbeth" was pronounced remarkably discriminating and true. A lawyer named Coombs, recently in practice at Cincinnati, has left the bar for the stage, and

de a bit as "Hamlet A Mr. Bulland has got up a panorama of New-York City, which he is showing in the western part of the State. It is said to be good.

Mons. PETIS, the French Aeronaut, is at GEORGE LODER, lately of this City, and who

went with Biscacianti to California has located there permanently. He has already got up a Musical Society at San Francisco. George R. Grippon, the archeologist, in

conjunction with Prof. Norr, is engaged in New-Orleans, in an ethnographical work to be entitled "Types of Mankind," or ethnological researches, based upon ancient monuments, paintings, sculptures, and crania of races; and upontheir actual, geographical, philological,

Madame Alboni, it is said, is in treaty for the Howard Athenseum at Boston, for the production of her Operas there.

Hon. Honses Mass has been lecturing recently in Chicago. Hon. GEORGE B. Rows, a member of the last

Assembly, recently died at his residence in Canastots, Com. Ar CATESBY JONES was badly injured last week by a fall, and is still confined to the house,

Ex-Gov. Wn. Surru arrived from California in the steamer "Uncle Sam." GERRIT SMITH having been tendered a public dinner by his constituents, declines the same.

John M'Auley, Esq. has been elected a Delegate to the Virginia Legislature from Roanoke County, to fill the vacancy lately occasioned by the death of Robi. Craig.

NECROLOGICAL.

Statistics of Mortality in the City of New-

The following tables, prepared expressly for The Tribune, give a perfect exhibit of the Number of Deaths in each month of 1852, the Place of Nativity, Age, Causes of Death, &c., of the deceased. The official figures may show a trifling correction for the month of December, as we have repeated the report for the last week, in order to complete the tableas the Inspector's report will not be ready before Monday or Tuesday next. We have not time to compare, at length, this year's statement with those of other years, but our readers have undoubtedly preserved the annual publications, and can do so at their leisure. The great number of Deaths from Violenceunder the heads of Murders, Fracture, Casualties. &c., will attract attention. No less then nineteen murders have taken place in this City this year. There has been a slight decrease in the number of deaths from 1851, and an actual decrease (allowing for greater population) of about seven or eight per cent. The improvement has been mainly in Dysentery, Diarrhes, Typhus Fever, Indammation of the Powels and of the Lungs, Marasinus and Measies. The following tables gives a comparative view of the chief facts for 1851 and

ICHODAI,	DECE	MIDE	
Dizeases.	1139	1951.	1050.
Apoplexy		1501.	612
Apoplexy	************	140	134
SPOT Chitis.	***************************************	254	256
Surned or Scalded	***************	254 98 179	255 45 169 907 229 252 2652 1676 590 469 120 568 883
asualties. Cholera Infantum	***************	721	907
holers Morbus	*************	721 102 185	229
holera Morbus. orgestion of Lungs. ocsumption on vuicions	****************	185	9107
on visions		1792	1676
reup	*************	1792 482 429	590
Debility		429	469
Diarrhes		743	543
Diarrhes		350	386
bronge in the Hand		791	833
rowned)ysentery rysipelas ever, Puerperal ever, Remittent ever, Scarlet	************	162	178
Pysettery		1193	770 149 155 76 619 98 650
ever, Puerperal		296 195	155
ever, Remittent		113	76
ever, Scarlet		627 125 977 279 47	93
ever Typhosis	*************	977	650
ever, all others		279	292 52 278
ever, Typhoidever, Typhusever, all othersever. all othersexatures		47	979
cart Disease		537	430
ntiammation of Bowels		418	439 1052
pflammation of Lungs		1265	1052
nflammations, other	***********	514	184
funders		43	67 19 980
aremus	***************	1051	980
Casles	**************	320 179 132	247
nd Age	***********	179	159
remature Birth		220	236
crofula	***********	101	100
nnammations, other intemperance furders farmenus. frankes old Age alsy remature Birth (crofula mail Pox till Born suitcide.		1206	1400
nicide		34	35
Vhooping Cough		114	35 190
Whooping Cough Ser and Age. fales females inder 1 year rom 2 to 5 years rom 5 to 10 years rom 5 to 20 years		****	11750
Inice		99.19	9808
nder 1 year	*************	5894	5298
rom 1 to 2 years	**************	2543	2895
rom 2 to 5 years		2578	2438 945
rom 5 to 10 years	***********	863	797
Prom. 90 to 90 mans		Note:	2171
rom 30 to 40 years		2094	1995
rom 40 to 50 years	***********	1330	1354
roin 30 to 40 years roin 40 to 50 years roin 50 to 60 years roin 60 to 70 years		630	621
			393
rom 20 to 90 years	************	180	181
rom 90 to 100 years	************	31	35
ver one hundred		168	136
rom 20 to 20 years rom 90 to 100 years ver one hundred aknown			200
Places of Nativity:		13,206	14,871
reland	************	4962	538
ngland		175	193
rated States reland ngland cotland vales ermany rance	************	40	30
ermany	*************	1011	1285
rance		91	86 22

Public Institutions: Vard's Island	************	1509	1477
andall's Island	************	196 388 624	124 396 631
lackwell's Island lospital, Bellevne		624	631
ity Hospital		429	343
ity Hospital		119	119
The following Tables	show the Deat	hs in each	month
f 1852 and the disease			
. u. v showing the number	er of Deaths from	m various D	innauen,
ARLE showing the number as reported in a	each month duri	ing 1852.	Ab C
#0000000000000	COCCARACE	*****	25
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	7.0
-5	March
584-84858-444 5-5: \$66-20424 \$68	April
	May
vilu: 8-255	June.
###_#8############################	July.
Taun - 198: 1882: 1-22 topus - 5-4	And.
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Medication

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125 -us-a-: a: a-aul: abe-cab: Iuaa

575 uud-e: : -ue: -ugu-Toasu5: 5.u5

The following are to be added to the foregoing tables | Cares, 9;

Caierram Oris, 9; Concussion, 3; Carp de Soliel, 15; Cataleper, I. Coma, 2; Blabeter, 3; Bropey of the Heart 3; Druslang Cold Water, 1; Krupton, 2; Exposure, 9; Fietula, 1; Gont, 1; Hip Davason, 7; Hydrophota, 1; Hangel, 1; Indexens, 3; Example, 1; Latures, 1; Carpellin, 1; Notralin, 3; Philotophota, 1; Sangel, 1; All Philotophota, 1; Notralin, 2; Notralin, 3; Philotophota, 3; Sangel, 1; Sangel, 1; Top Worm, 1; White Swelling, 1. The sex and age of the deceased are set forth in the llowing table, by months: - DESCRIPTION OF

Total	arch gril ay un un un un un un un un un u	No.	into every zone, defying the soft rephyrs of the tropics, and the maddest storms of the poles. Then the hollow tree returned safety to the shores from whence it started, and a chip—a
21,558		Total	chip with a thought in it had conquered the cosm. This is the oldest account of the origin of navigation. But the genius of a later day has more scientifically re-
11,750	1,077 1,078 1,077 1,078 1,077 1,078 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077	Make	venged the land upon the sos, by taking from the water itself the secret of its own subjugation, as if the long hair of the captive should be twisted into fetters for his
9,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pemoles	limbs. Man, the heir of the land, has made water his slave. On every hand you bear the shriek of its ter-
1,396		Stell Born	ror, or the hollow-voiced bewallings of its despair. At man's command the great agent—the conqueror of the
0,296	E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	One Yest and Under	coean—descends into the earth, as he once dired into the sea, returning to the surface laden with pearls ga- thered in Indian or Persian depths. So it returns to
2,096	######################################	Ope to Two Years	the earth's surface, with a freight of metals useful and rich, and capable of being fashioned into any form at
2,488	2552555255	Two to Five Years	the will of man. The farmer's son may wonder as he plows with strong
945	- 2222222222	Five to Ten Years	bulls beside his father, but the father turns pale when he thinks of the fearful power and energy of his master
797	2555832282233	Ten to Twenty Lears	slave, running through hills and over the horizon upon his errands. No less the purveyor of pleasure than
2,171	EEEEEEEEEEE	Twenty to Thirty Lears	the toiling drudge, it smooths the hills and bridges the rivers that obstruct our path, and as it hurries on-
1,005	FEEEEEEEEEEE	Thirty to Forty Tears	ward makes the summer landscape appear as but a fleeting picture seen in the air. Ouward the self-con- quered slave speeds with an almost fabulous swiftness.
1,254	E 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Posty to Pisty Years	but whether it carries us along slowly or rapidly, it is no more fatigued by its exertions than were the doves
850	200888030181	Party to Stary Years	and peacocks that drew Juno through the heavens. The spirit of the age (observed the lecturer) partock
621	************	State to Seventy Years	largely of the characteristics of the great invention— Steam : and in calling attention to the age of steam, it
300	***********	Seventy to Eighty Years	was his object rather to describe than discuss.
181	20223"22232"	Eighty to Kinety Years	This was a "fast" age; the world went by steam and the word "fast" had acquired now a days a signifi-
35 3		Over One Hundred Years	cance it never had before. The great Babylons were all full of "fast men;" and the summer mirage of "fashion" that annually fitted along the land from
	esi caulifocuti	Овквоив	Niagara to Newport displayed certain figures not enu- merated in any natural history, enough to perplex say
	The table below will show	the places of nativity of	historian or philosopher, and now universally recog-

PLACES OF NATIVITY OF THE DECEASED ATIVITY OF THE DICEAS
14,991 Ltaly.
4,124 Prussia
288 British America.
193 West Indies.
50 South America.
1365 Africa.
86 Portugal
13 Poland.
3 Belgium.
15 Norway
3 Russia.

The aggregates for each month and for the year.

AGGREG		N EACH			Total.
Months.	Men.	Women,		438	1914
January	991	391	691	427	1718
February	. 363	326	582		
Merch	410	356	627	474	1807
Appril	. 376	329	522	350	1,509
May	395	295	. 502	358	1550
June	268	212	619	459	1558
July		291	842	710	2198
Angust		423	821	695	2425
September		449	615	533	2001
September	1000	350	475	393	1599
October	017	280	469	861	1427
November	911		503	424	1623
December	389	307	503	444	10.40
Total	4619	4042	7268	\$636	21,538
				Instituti	100 May 1

set forth in the following table : A STATEMENT of the number of Deaths at the various Public Bellevue Hospital.

Backweil's Island..... ententiary Riospital, Blackwell's Island
mail Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island
matic Asylum Hospital, Blackwell's Island
line-House Hospital, Blackwell's Island
loomingdale Asylum
migrant Hospital (Ward's Island)
hidren's Hospital (Randal''s Island)
ivs Hospital.

Total at Public Institutions. 3,150
Colored Persons. 445
Table, showing the number of Still-born Children, as oblained from certificates during the year.
Main. Formules. Total.

The Broadway Railroad Bill Re-adopted The Mayor Overraled and Judge Camp-bell Defied and Censured.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Wednesday, Dec. 20. -Richard T. Compton, Esq., President, in the chair. Petitions Referred-Of Charles Taylor and others, to have Eighty-fifth st. opened between First and Third avs.: of R. McCloud and others, for a Sewer in Twenty-ninth st : of Stephens, Condit & Co., for a case of pier No. 20 North River

Ordinance Adopted-To make the following additional appropriations for 1802: Real Estate, \$300 Salaries, \$2,500 ; County Contingencies, \$11,500.

Resolutions Adopted—Appropriating \$6.

447 34, to pay bills incurred in obsequies of the late Daniel Webster.

BROADWAY RAILROAD .- Alderman Sturtevent moved to take up the report, resolutions, veto, &c., relative to the Broadway Railroad, which was carried. The same was then considered. Ald. Sturtevant moved to adhere to former action, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. Ald. Ward here presented an injunction restraining the Common Council from acting, which he desired to be read. The Chair decided the reading of the paper to be out of order. Ald. Ward then stated his objections as to the right of the Board or Clerk to act in relation to the subject. He also moved to lay the report in favor of the railroad upon the Mayor's message read which was lost, by the usual vote. Ald. Sturtevant moved to adopt the resolution and re port for the establishment of the railroad, separately, which was carried. The first resolution was then adopted, granting to Jacob Sharp and others permission to wild the Railroad, by the following vote: Affirmative -Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakly, Barr, Tweed, Comp. ton, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Denman, Cornell, Deberty and Peck, 15. Negative—Boyce, Pearsall and Ward. Ald Alvord, on motion, was excused from voting. The fifteen provisions previously adopted then adhered to by the same vote. was then pronounced by the President to be adopted, netwithstanding the objections of his honor, the

Aid. Sturtevant then spoke at length of the subject. and effered a preamble and resolution disapproving of the course of Judge Campbell in attempting to place an injunction on the legislative capacity of the Common Council, which was adopted. It concluded with

the following:

Recolerd, That the Common Council have an equal authority and right to suspect and impute improper motives to any intended judicial decision of any Judge, and consequently to affempt to arrest his action on the bench as such Judge has in regard to the legislative action of the Common

Judge has in regard to the eleganistic council.

Resolved. That in reference to the measure against which the injunction in question is directed, it was adopted by the Common Council on grounds of public expediency, justice and right, for the best good of the City, both in regard to the interest of the City treasury, and also on petitions from more than 58,000 citzens, and that nothing has yet appeared which shakes the grounds on which it was so adopted, and that we shrink from no discussion or investigation, judicial crotherwise into the foundation of these grounds, and the reasons of our actions, collective or individual.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Last evening the tenth in the series of the Popular Lectures" was delivered at the Tabernacle by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Esq., of this City. Subject-"The Age of Stoom."

It is an old fable (said Mr. C.) that the sea taunted the land for conquering only a third of the globe's surface, and the coraged land shook with earthquakes, and spouted forth fires in defiance from its volcanic mouths, and called upon its children to revenge the insult. They cut a tree from the hill side, and hollowed it, spread upon it a sail woren from the produce of the fields, bunched it upon the ocean, and sail- t forth into every zone, defying the soft rephyrs of the tropics, and the maddest storms of the poles. tropics, and the maddest storms of the poles. Then the hollow tree returned safely to the shores from whence it started, and a chip—a chip with a thought in it had conquered the ocean. This is the oldest account of the origin of navigation. But the genius of a later day has more scientifically revenged the land upon the sea, by taking from the water listed the account of its own sphingstion, as if the least itself the secret of its own subjugation, as if the long hair of the captive should be twisted into fetters for his limbs. Man, the heir of the land, has made water his slave. On every hand you hear the shrick of its ror, or the hollow-voiced bewaitings of its despair. At man's command the great agent—the conqueror of the ocean—descends into the earth, as he once dired into the sen, returning to the surface laden with pearls ga-thered in Indian or Persian depths. So it returns to the earth's surface, with a freight of metals useful and rich, and capable of being fashloned into any form at

nized as fast women. Equally significant was the application of the opposite word-slow. In fact all the

traditions and institutions of past ages were now being called up for judgment, and the modern Rhadamentes with a steeple-crowned beaver upon his head, and jack-knife in hand, was daring the philosophers and favorite game of brag, a game in which when playing with any country or nation he generally held trumps in his hand. Men lived a touch-andgo life; every man got what he could, and kept as much as possible, without making the first inquiry you," was the doctrine; but at all events, "you tickle me." [Laughter.] The lecturer then humorously alluded to the extreme engerness evinced by the young luded to the extreme eagerness evinced by the young men of the country to enter upon the active duties of life at so early an age, in contradistinction to the cau-tion and slowness with which Europeans undertook the responsibilities of business life. In relation to the peculiar progressiveness of the Yankee, Mr. C. re-marked that if a fishing smack went across the ocean and glided over the waters which once Jason plowed, we might follow its enterprising captain on his pro gress, seeing him sailing for any port where a good gress, seeing him sailing for any port where a good bargain could be made. If you saw him exhibit a bold self-reliance in all circumstances, cool deliberation and fearlessness in danger, and a stern resignation in death; if we discovered him lounging with his hands in his pockets and a quid in his mouth, around the base of the Pyramids, in the shadow of the Parthenon, or in the twilight of the Indian Rock Temples, only stopping his quick whistling to calculate the dimensions of the work—if you found him sticking his great rude boot through the fashionable niches of conventionalism, hob-nobbing with the Grand Lama or taking snuf from the Pope's anufi box, we would see in all these places and under all these we would see in all these places and under all those circumstances the personification of the spirit of a steam age. This spirit was onward, its face was forward. Believing that this spirit did not come out of Sodom, it did not look back with a womanly tenderness, but hastened on its journey to other cities of men, considering that there were as good flesh-pots in Jeruselem as in Egypt. In fact, its secret was manifest that its division of the division of the secret was manifest.

destiny. The lecturer then referred to the division of "fast" and "slow," as applied to politics, especially application of the terms "Old Fogy" and "Fogylsm" projects entertained in regard to China, Japan, &c. He then drew attention to the peculiar aspect of age in a re-gicus point of view, maintaining that Mormonism, (rival of Mohamedaniem in wonderful increase) was, as a religious system, operating by certain influences upon its professors, strongly marked with all the characteristics of the age in which the movement began. It was a strange celectric m—a combination of mystic theology with the strong common sense of New-England. Whatever peculiar whims or blushemies might be in the creed, there was much contained in it that was not either whimsical or blasphemous. But the influence of the spirit of the age was also observable in the old forms of this. It was to be seen in the surveyd of a more cath. ious system, operating by certain int of faith. It was to be seen in the spread of a more cath olic feeling, tending to obliterate old sectarian lines. The lecturer then went into a glowing and eloquent description of the wondrous facilities which are now possessed for the acquisition of knowledge of passing events through the agency of the great power of the events through the agency of the great power of the age, at the same time showing that by means of steam this people had not become only an omni-writer, but also an earni-printer. In support of this Mr. C. referred to the astonishing success that had attended the publication of the Harpers' Magazine. Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c. &c.; and in allusion to the literary aspect, of the influence of the age of steam in this country, he referred to the fact that here was it that Thomas Carlyle and Alfred Tennyson were first hailed as child-ren of genius. Here also were published the first complete editions of the works of Bolingbroke, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, Motherwell, the poet, &c. &c. Leaving that branch of his discourse, Mr. C. pro-

ceeded to say that there were obviously dan the age of steam. The steam spirit perficiality, and Jonathan could not dony that, for perficiality, and Jonathan could not dony some, where went on the principle of knowing a little of everything, and consequently did not know a great deal of anything. We must confess that the education offered in our colleges, was not so thorough or profound as in foreign universities of a similar character; genuity that the profound of the colleges was not so thorough or profound as in foreign universities of a similar character; genuity of the colleges was rare with us. We were great readas in foreign universities of a similar character; genuine scholarship was rare with us. We were great readers of magazines and reviews—we like to take short
cuta to reach results. The awifiness of life required as to
take sides upon every question, and to do so at an early
period. So the young men of the country appeared
dippant because the spirit of the times demanded of
them to express opinions upon every question that
caree up, some of which he perhaps did not
entirely comprehend, and in that way he gradually groped his way, as in the backwoods he
should hack and hew, until daylight was let in
upon him. Another tendency was to irreverence; upon him. Another tendency was to irreverence to the rejection of wise counsel—to the contempt of antiquity because it is antiquity. But, however, to age of steam lay in the very necessity of its develop-ment. And there were not wanting among as judi-cious men who looked with doubt upon the tendencies of the age, and peering wistfully into the future, an-xiously inquired: "whither." It was nevertheless the part of wisdom in the child of every age to receive the impress of its spirit. The age goes by steam, and ell regrets for what are passed avail no longer, doubt and despondency are equally vain. Wieden, care and heroism always avail, and in the journey we have undertaken they are cescutial : we shall not go further than the earth goes, nor arrive too soon at the grest secret of nature. Our only hope ough be to understand the scope and grandeur of our portunity. We are in the curs and the train is ofhope, faith and charity be our conductors, and we need not have any fear. The train is off, and all kinds of doubts and disappointments, owls and bats, in fine all obstacles must clear the track.